BIO102 Assignment1

题目 1 of 40

| The | e following molecule is best described as a(n) CH ₃ ?CH ₂ ?CH ₂ ?CH ₂ |
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| ○ A. | carbohydrate |
| ○ B. | protein |
| ○ C. | organic compound |
| ○ D. | inorganic compound |
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| | as found and determined by radiometric dating to be 11,400 years old. What is the ratio of carbon-14 to carbon-12 in this npared to its environment? |
| ○ A. 50% | |
| O B. 25% | |
| C. 37.5% D. 12.5% | |
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| | A glycerol with three fatty acids attached is referred to as a |
| | A. prostaglandin |
| | O B. fat |
| | ○ C. steroid |
| | O. nucleic acid |
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| | A protein's function is most dependent on its |
|----------------------------|--|
| | ○ A. weight |
| | ○ B. size |
| | ○ C. pH |
| | O D. shape |
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| 题[| 目 5 of 40 |
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| | Adjacent water molecules are connected by the |
| | A. electrical attraction between the hydrogen of one water molecule and the oxygen of another water molecule |
| | B. electrical attraction between the hydrogen atoms of adjacent water molecules |
| | C. sharing of electrons between adjacent oxygen molecules D. sharing of electrons between the hydrogen of one water molecule and the oxygen of another water molecule. |
| | D. sharing of electrons between the hydrogen of one water molecule and the oxygen of another water molecule 重设选项 |
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| 下面这 | z题选A |
| 29 A) B) C) | 医选A Amino acids include a side group as well as← a central carbon, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, and a carboxyl group← a central carbon, a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and a carbonyl group← a central nitrogen, a carbon atom, a hydroxyl group, and a carbonyl group← a central nitrogen, a carbon atom, an amino group, and a carbonyl group← a central nitrogen, a carbon atom, an amino group, and a carbonyl group← |
| 29 A) B) C) D) | Amino acids include a side group as well as a central carbon, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, and a carboxyl group a central carbon, a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and a carbonyl group a central nitrogen, a carbon atom, a hydroxyl group, and a carbonyl group |
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| 29 A) B) C) D) | Amino acids include a side group as well as a central carbon, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, and a carboxyl group a central carbon, a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and a carbonyl group a central nitrogen, a carbon atom, a hydroxyl group, and a carbonyl group a central nitrogen, a carbon atom, an amino group, and a carbonyl group a central nitrogen, a carbon atom, an amino group, and a carbonyl group Animals store carbohydrates as |
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第八题更正->C disaccharide

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| Complete the equation: monosaccharide + monosaccharide ? + water |
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| ○ A. polypeptide |
| B. polysaccharide |
| ○ C. disaccharide |
| ○ D. fat |
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| Enzymes are |
| ○ A. amino acids |
| O B. proteins |
| ○ C. phospholipids |
| O. monosaccharides |
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| How does RNA differ from DNA? |
|---|
| A. RNA is a polymer of amino acids; DNA is a polymer of nucleotides |
| ○ B. RNA is double-stranded; DNA is single-stranded |
| O C. RNA contains uracil; DNA contains thymine |
| O. In RNA G pairs with T; in DNA G pairs with C |
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| 题目 11 of 40 |
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| Nucleic acids are polymers of monomers. |
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| ○ A. monosaccharide |
| ○ B. fatty acid |
| O C. nucleotide |
| ○ D. DNA |
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| 题目 12 of 40 |
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| People with lactose intolerance do not have enough |
| ○ A. fructose |
| ○ B. glucose |
| ○ C. lactose |
| D. lactase重设洗项 |
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| Sweating cools your body by |
|--|
| ○ A. cohesion |
| O B. evaporative cooling |
| ○ C. radiation |
| O. hydrogen bonding |
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| 大项 1 of 1 - |
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| When a base is added to a buffered solution, the buffer will |
| O A. donate H+ ions |
| ○ B. donate OH ? ions |
| ○ C. form covalent bonds with the base |
| O. accept water molecules |
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| Which of the following is NOT a potential impact of ocean acidification? |
|---|
| ○ A. Changes in metabolism of marine animals |
| O B. Decreasing H+ concentrations |
| ○ C. Increasing carbonic acid concentrations |
| O. Coral bleaching |
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| 题目 16 of 40 |
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| Which of the following is lowest in unsaturated fats? |
| ○ A. canola oil |
| ○ B. salmon |
| ○ C. corn oil |
| O D. beef |
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| 大项1 of 1 - |
| 题目 17 of 40 |
| Why is water considered a palar malecula? |
| Why is water considered a polar molecule? A. Both hydrogen atoms are at one end of the molecule, and the oxygen atom is at the other end |
| B. The oxygen atom attracts the hydrogen atoms |
| O C. The oxygen end of the molecule has a slight negative charge, and the hydrogen end has a slight positive charge |
| D. The oxygen atom is found between the two hydrogen atoms |
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题目 18 of 40

| is a steroid |
|--|
| O A. Estrogen |
| ○ B. Butter |
| ○ C. Amino acid |
| ○ D. Sucrose |
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| 题目 19 of 40 |
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| Substances that block an enzyme's active site are |
| O A. enzyme inhibitors |
| ○ B. enzyme substrates |
| ○ C. enzyme catalysts |
| O. enzyme products |
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| 题目 20 of 40 |
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| Active transport |
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| ○ A. uses ATP as an energy source |
| B. can move solutes against their concentration gradient |
| C. can involve the transport of ions |
| O D. all of the answer options |
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题目 21 of 40

| Anything that prevents ATP formation will most likely |
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| ○ A. force the cell to rely on ADP for energy |
| B. result in cell death |
| |
| C. have no effect on the cell |
| O. force the cell to rely on lipids for energy |
| <u>重设选项</u> |
| 22选D,自由核糖体是造胞内蛋白的,粗面内质网是造胞外蛋白的,因为要胞吐 |
| 题目 22 of 40 |
| Cells in the thyroid gland produce and secrete thyroid hormone (a protein) that helps to regulate metabolism. What organelle is most likely abundant in cells of the thyroid gland? |
| ○ A. lysosomes |
| B. mitochondria C. free ribosomes |
| O. rough endoplasmic reticulum |
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| 大项 1 of 1 - |
| 题目 23 of 40 |
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| Cellular respiration can be described as the conversion of the energy |
| A. stored in food molecules to energy stored in ATP |
| ○ B. of sunlight to energy stored in organic compounds |
| ○ C. stored in ATP to energy stored in food molecules |
| O. Stored in ATP to energy used to do work |
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| Diffusion is an example of |
|---|
| A. phagocytosis |
| ○ B. endocytosis |
| O C. passive transport |
| ○ D. active transport |
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| 题目 25 of 40 |
| Glucose molecules provide energy to power the swimming motion of sperm. In this example, the sperm are changing |
| A. kinetic energy into chemical energy |
| B. kinetic energy into potential energy |
| C. chemical energy into kinetic energy |
| O. chemical energy into potential energy |
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| 题目 26 of 40 |
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| In plant cells, may contain organic nutrients, pigments, and poisons. |
| A. mitochondria |
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| ○ B. lysosomes |
| ○ C. central vacuoles |
| O. chloroplasts |
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| Information is transferred from the nucleus to ribosomes via |
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| A. smooth endoplasmic reticulum |
| ○ B. rough endoplasmic reticulum |
| ○ C. DNA |
| O D. mRNA |
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| 大项 1 of 1 - |
| 题目 28 of 40 |
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| Lysosomes are responsible for |
| A. lipid synthesis |
| ○ B. cellular respiration |
| ○ C. protein synthesis |
| O D. digestion of organic matter inside the cell |
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| 题目 29 of 40 |
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| Microtubules are associated with |
| ○ A. flagella |
| O B. all of the answer choices |
| ○ C. cell shape |
| ○ D. cilia |
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| 题目 30 of 40 |
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| One difference between eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells is that eukaryotic cells prokaryotic cells. |
| A. have a plasma membrane, which is lacking in |
| B. have a nucleoid region, which is lacking in |
| ○ C. have DNA, which is lacking in |
| D. have membrane-enclosed structures called organelles, which are lacking in |
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| 题目 31 of 40 |
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| Plants are susceptible to bacterial infections, which can damage their structure or even kill them. Which of the following would be the |
| best antibiotic to treat a plant that is infected with bacteria? |
| A. a drug that disrupts cell wall structure and function |
| B. a drug that destroys the central vacuole |
| C. a drug that blocks gene expression in circular chromosomes D. a drug that interferes with mitochondria function |
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| 大项 1 of 1 - 题目 32 of 40 Tay-Sachs disease results from lacking a specific type of digesting enzyme A. lysosomes B. the endoplasmic reticulum |
| ○ C. the Golgi apparatus |
| O. mitochondria |
| 重设选项 |
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| 大项 1 of 1 - 题目 33 of 40 |
| The concept of a membrane as a fluid mosaic reflects the ability of |
| |
| A. phospholipids but not proteins to drift about in the plane of the membrane |
| B. most proteins but not phospholipids to drift about in the plane of the membrane |
| C. carbohydrates to drift into and out of the membrane structure |

 $\begin{tabular}{l} \hline \end{tabular}$ D. phospholipids and most proteins to drift about in the plane of the membrane

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| The structural combination of DNA and protein forms |
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| ○ A. RNA |
| ○ B. nucleoli |
| C. chromatin |
| O. ribosomes |
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What evidence strongly suggests that mitochondria might have evolved before chloroplasts?

- A. Only mitochondria have their own DNA.
- OB. Mitochondria can sometimes divide to produce chloroplasts.
- O. Some mitochondria have chloroplasts inside of them.

D. Essentially all eukaryotes have mitochondria (or evidence of once having mitochondria) but only some cells have chloroplasts.

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| Where does protein synthesis take place? | ? |
|--|---|
| O A. on ribosomes | |
| ○ B.) in the nucleus | |
| ○ C. in the nucleolus | |
| O. on smooth endoplasmic reticulum | |
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题目 37 of 40

Which of the following is a characteristic of chloroplasts that suggests that they might have evolved from free-living bacteria?

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| A. Chloroplasts have their own DNA. |
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| ○ B. Chloroplasts have cell walls. |
| |
| C. A single, highly folded plasma membrane surrounds chloroplasts. |
| |
| O. Chloroplasts contain pigments. |
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| | Which of the following is an adaptation to increase the surface area of a part of a cell that is involved in cellular respiration? |
|---|---|
| | ○ A. the endoplasmic reticulum |
| | O B. the cristae of a mitochondrion |
| | ○ C. the grana of a chloroplast |
| | O. the outer membrane of a chloroplast |
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| 題 | 西目 39 of 40 |
| | Which of the following processes could result in the net movement of a substance into a cell, if the substance is more concentrated in the cell than in the surroundings? |
| | |
| | ○ B. facilitated diffusion |
| | ○ C. diffusion |
| | O. osmosis |

| Which theory states that all living things are composed of cells? |
|---|
| ○ A. Hooke's rule |
| O B. cell theory |
| ○ C. Mendel's law |
| O. evolutionary theory |
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